

The New York Cardiovascular Conference was covered by local newspapers and the press wires.

MIRROR NEWS  
Los Angeles, California  
March 25, 1960

## TOBACCO MAY PERK UP SMOKERS

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This chemical may, in part, be responsible for the "pleasure of smoking," said Dr. J. H. Burn of Oxford University.

### Cheering Stuff

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THE GREENSBORO RECORD  
Greensboro, North Carolina  
March 25, 1960

## Does Smoking Spur Perk-Up Fluid In You?

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Smoking may give you a lift by triggering release of a perk-up chemical deep in the brain, a British scientist suggested today.

This chemical may, in part, be responsible for the "pleasure of smoking," said Dr. J. H. Burn of Oxford University.

Nicotine from tobacco smoke enters the blood stream and it could unlock stores of the chemical, called norepinephrine, Burn said in a talk prepared for a symposium partly sponsored by the Tobacco Industry Research Committee.

Norepinephrine is a chemical cousin to the hormone adrenalin which makes your heart race when you're in danger.

Burn explained:

"It seems to me extremely likely that the pleasure of smoking is in part derived from the release of norepinephrine from its store in the brain by nicotine, the release giving an increased feeling of cheerfulness and a sense of relief from fatigue."

Norepinephrine also has other actions in the body when unleashed from its various storage places by nicotine, Burn told the symposium on nicotine and smoking.

Nicotine from smoking speeds up the heart, he said, probably by releasing this same chemical from special storage units in the heart.

This same chemical, liberated by nicotine, may be responsible for the sharp fall in skin temperatures caused by smoking cigarettes, he said.

In one dramatic experiment, nicotine was injected into a cat's tail and it made the cat's hair stand on end. In another experiment nicotine made

the blood vessels in a rabbit's ear constrict.

Burn felt both actions were due to the liberation of norepinephrine by nicotine.

In the heart, this action could aggravate the condition in which heart rhythm is irregular, and it could produce a more rapid heart beat in sensitive persons, Burn said.

The symposium, held by the New York Academy of Sciences, was in part financed by funds from the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, a spokesman for the committee said.

Perhaps half of the scientific reports made in the symposium had been supported at least in part by funds from the tobacco industry's committee investigating smoking and health, the spokesman added.

Burn's work was not supported by the committee's grants which has never supported scientists outside of the United States, the spokesman explained.

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